## SPAIN DENIES CRISIS EXISTS.

Bulletin on Our Military Preparations.

HAS NO INFORMATION.

The President Guarded While in Philadelphia.

LIEUT, SOBRAL'S DISCLAIMER.

He Did Not Know He Was Being Interviewed-Claims to Have Been Misunderstood-R. T. Lincoln Says If a Mine Accidentally Exploded at Havana Spain is Not Responsible.

ment denies having any such infor-

The work of examining the wreck of the Maine has begun, but nothing of spetal importance has deceloped as far as is

The Naval Board of Inquiry is holding ecret sessions. The Senate voted for a congressional investigation of the wreck.

#### OF A NEGATIVE CHARACTER.

News From the Maine Wreck Rather Unsatisfactory.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb 21,-Today's developments in the Maine disarter were of a negative character, greative to the disappointment of a considerable number of persons who were looking for some startling discovery by a diver working in the sinken hull.

The State Department, after learning that Lieutenant-Commander Sobral was a startle of a startle of

having been appointed January it is said that as a matter of fact are frequently great delays in the

MORE DIVERS.

Maine.

It was a knowledge of the Captain's desire that probably lead Consul-General Lee to notify the State Department of the need for more divers. This had the desired effect for the Navy Department too action to send more help.

Admirat Sleard telegraphed from Key West this afternoon that he sent five livers to Captain Sigsbee and asked if hat was sufficient. The acting chief of he navigation bureau, Captain Dick as, at once directed the Admirat to put himself in communication with Captain Sigsbee and learn his needs at first lands. Navy Department Is getting back

e'clock at night as formerly.

Commander Foreyth, the commandant at Key West, has also asked permission for the department to stop his daily bul-ietins and this has been granted with an understanding that he will report any deaths that may occur among the suffer-ers in the hospital there. To-day he re-ported that they are all getting along

The exchange of official condolences

still continue.

To-day Secretary Long sent a telegram
as follows to Captain Enlar;

"Commanding officer of the Spanish Crulser Vizcaya. Tompkinsville, N. Y.;

"I have the hopor to acknowledge the
receipt of your telegram of combolence on
the loss of the Maine and thank you for A similar response was also made to a

eablegram from Vice-Admiral Spann, at Vicena, expressive of sympathy for the disaster of the Maine.

## SPAIN'S RESPONSIBILITY.

The Accidental Explosion of a Mine

Would Not Excuse War. CHICAGO, Fcb. 21.-The question responsibility which might attach to the Government of Spain, in case the Maine explosion was due to a mine in the burbor of Havana, and was the work of a fanatic, or an accident, has been a sub-

event was by design it would be an event was by design it would be it cause for war, so des an authority that Kotert T. Lincoln, Socretary of War under Freederits Garfield and Arthur, and former Minister to England, is positive that in case of an accident or if the mine was exploded by a Spanish fabric, mine was explosed by a Spanial fallatic.
Spain would not be burdened with any least responsibility. Mr. Lincoln said:
"In neither case would the slightest liability attach to Spain. Assuming a mine exploded by a fanatic or by accident that would be the end of the affair. Giving international law the widest failtude and stretching precedents to their limit there would be the end of the affairs. Giving in-

ernment of Spain. It is an elementary principle of international law that a

Government is in no way responsible for

the acts of private citizens. It is anothe primarily principle that no nation is responsible for accidents. As to the right of a nation to fertify its harbors as it sees in there cannot be the slightest is fit there cannot be the slighter obt. Whenever a vessel, therefore, con-is the harbor of a toreign power it is a notice of such defences and with assumption of the chances they in

#### GUARDING THE PRESIDENT.

Unusual Precautions Taken By Philadelphia Authorities.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 21.-Presi lent McKinley, accompanied by his secre tary J. Addison Porter, arrived here the tary J. Addison Portor, arrived here this evening on the private car of President Prank Thompson, of the Pennsylvania railread, attached to the regular express train, which reached to the regular express train, which reached here at 350 o'clock. The President was excorted to the residence of Charles C. Harrison, provost of the University of Pennsylvania, whose guest the President and Mr. Porter will be during their stay in the city. The President will te-morrow deliver an oration at the Washington birthday excreises of the University of Pennsylvania at the Academy of Music. CONDIAL RECEPTION.

The prevalent excitement over Spanish

Cadwalader: Dr. and Mrs.

Biddle: Captain John C.

This bill was infraduced by

There was much regret that Mrs. Mc

him fully informed of developments

and Mr. Harrison's bouse and in addition to this a long distance telephone is at the disposal of the President in the event of the necessity of communication

The city authorities process to exercise the utmost care to suard the President during this stay here in order to protect him from any possible annoyances.

Both the front and rear of Provest Harrison's residence are guarded by no licement to night and in all of his movements while in this city the Chief Execu-

## RUSHING WORK ON THE TERROR.

The Norfolk Navy Yard Will Be in Operation on Washington's Birthday.

NORFOLK, VA., Feb. 21.-Special.-The Norfolk navy-yard received this morning instructions to have the monitor Terro-

torpede-boat Winslow is in the

ry dock undergoing general repairs. Work on the Newark will hardly be mpleted as soon as anticipated, on account of her armament, "The Newark."
Id Commodore Parquhar this morning

Both the Puritan and Terror are shipwill be in operation to-morrow, notwith standing that it is a legal holiday. This is very unusual, and is considered signifi-

cant.

The sensational report wired to Baltimore Sanday night of an alleged riotous demonstration in front of the Spanish Vice-Consul's office, is a fake pure and simple. The whole thing was a frolic gotten up by a number of young men loading on the street corner.

The Vice-Consul is a born and bred Norfeik eithen.

Visit of the Vizcaya.

NORFOLK, VA., Feb. 21.—Special.— Spanish Vice-Consul Humphries says he does not think the Vizcaya will come into the inner harder when she makes her

## THE VIZCAYA'S VISIT.

She Will Probably Sail Thursday-Will

Not Coul in New York. WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The social courtesies which the government intended to extent to the officers of the Vigeaya

Maine disaster.

The stay of the Vizeaya at New York will probably be malerially shortened and she is theely to sail within the next three days, probably on Thursday next.

The ship undoubtedly will proceed direct to Havana, not stopping at Charleston or other harbors as had beer suggest-

as the taking on of coal in time of public excitement is attended with more or less risk, the coal affording an opportunity to extremists for the secretion of explosives. be tuken.

## MAINE RESOLUTIONS.

The Senate Agrees to Appropriations

The Senate Agrees to Appropriations
for Recovery of Bodies.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—The
joint resolution providing for the recovery
of the bodies of officers and men from
the wrecked battleship Maine and for
the recovery of valuable property on the
ship, which was passed by the House of Representatives last week, was presented

(Continued on Fifth Poge.)

# A MONTE CARLO FOR VIRGINIA.

Claimed By the Opponents of the Charter for Rosslyn

GOV. TYLER VISITED.

A Large Delegation From Alexandria Opposes the Bill.

MR. FRANK HUME FAVORS IT.

He Defends the Officers Provided For the Town and Says the People Want the Act Passed-The Governor Reserves Decision-Charges Preferred Against Some of the Officers.

It is claimed by those who are seeking

er. They say the officers provided for

the proposed town in the bill, with one This bill was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Mushbach during the latter part



WIRED THE GOVERNOR. resterday morning Governor Tyler re-ceived a telegram from Mr. M. E. Harthe addication could reach here to be neard in opposition to it. The Board of supervisors of Asexandria county met yesterday morning. The meeting had been called to prepare papers asking for bus for the erection of the new court-

ing delegation to protest against the Rosslyn charter.

Those in the party were Mesers. Sacrimined, Corbett and Duncan, supervisors, A. D. Torrison, Robert Veitch, George Rucker, A. S. Deniphan, W. W. Douglass, teerge W. Donaldson, J. E. Clements, teorge P. Roninson, and Mr. Hobson, of Alexandra county, and Mesers M. E. Harlow and James R. Caton, of Alexandra city.

city. Governor Tyler received the delegation Governor Tyler received the delegation in his office at the Capitol at 4 o'clock. Coionet Barley, the delegate from Alexandria city and county, was present also. He presented his constituents to His Excellency. Mr. Harlow told of the meeting of the supervisors and Mr. Sachmuller, presented the resolutions adopted by that body. This paper simply asked the Governor to veto the charter of Rosslyn. A letter from the commissioners of the thatfiel of Columbia opposing the charter was also given to the Governor.

At the outset Governor Tyler remarked that he had received several letters and telegrams on the subject of this bill.

WHO ASKED FOR IT?

WHO ASKED FOR IT?

Colonel James R. Caton, who will be recalled as a candidate for the nomination for Lieutanint-Governor at the Roanoke convention, was the first speaker. He started out by asking what citizens of Rosslyn had asked for the charter.

whom the "bill came over to the When the 'bill came over to the House,' remarked Colonel Barley, 'I went to the long distance telephone and called up Mr. Frank Hume, a goultoman of high character, and asked him about the measure. He told me it was a good bill and that the people of Rosslyn want-

Mr. Harlow.
"I thought you left your office at 5 o'clock, and it was after that hour, replied the Colonel.
"I am generally in my office until 5 o'clock, rejoined Mr. Harlow.
"Did you read the bill?" asked Colonel

Caton.
"I did."
"Didn't it strike you as quite remark-

able that this measure sought to ex-clude the county sheriff and the county magistrates from jurisdiction in the ter-"No. it did not. I understood from Mr. Hume that the object of the bill was to provide a better government for the ter-ritory."

ritory,"
Mr. Sacgmutter: "Didn't I ask you if
any bill came up concerning Raliston to
let me know, and didn't you say you
would do so?"
Colonel Barley: "I certainly did." Mr. Saegmuiler: "Then why did you not let me know about this bill?"
Colonel Barley: "Because you asked me nothing about Rosslyn."
IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL.
Colonel Caton read the bill, and as he proceeded, argued that it was uncon-

stitutional, as it provided that the officers named for mayor, recorder, and councilmen should hold office for four years, when several elections would occur during that time. He contended that it was against public policy, because it took away the jurisdiction of the sheriff and county magistrates, and made the Mayor the lord high ileutenant and supremeruler of the place. He called attention to the fact that the Mayor was to issue the fact that the Mayor was to issue the fact that the bill provided that the County Court should not indict for misdemeanors committed in the town.

for misdemeanors committed in the town.

Colonel Barley here remarked that the people of Rosslyn shelld be consulted as to their wishes in this matter. The moment a movement was started to carve a town out of weomity there was a fight. He was not advocating nor defending the bill, (Applause by the opponents of the charter.)

Colonel Caten did not think it good pelley to provide a charter without giving the people a charter without giving the people a charter for four years to select their officers.

Governor Tyler: "Do you know why the officers are named for four years?"

Colonel Rarley: "I suppose the people do not wish to be burdened with an election before that time;"

"This bill," said Colonel Caten, "Is like a sun that appears to be unloaded. It inotes innocent on the surface, but if it becomes a law it is going off and will main, disfigure and bill. There must be some ulterior purpose in this measure. Or course, I do not charge Colonel Barley and Captain Mushbach with knowingly doing anything wrong, but I am going to show you that this is a dangerous bill. I tell Colonel Barley he has been hoodwinked, Why, the sheriff and other officers of Alexandria county cannot serve warrants to Rosslyn, The Caunty and Circuit Caurts are not allowed to pass upon liquor licenses. The Mayor is to be legislater, judge, and executioner."

HIS NAME UNAUTHORIZED.

Here the sensational disclosures of the Here the sensitional disclosures of the centing were made. Colonel Caton neared the was by saying Mr. A. A. Linssimb was a bish toned honorable man, was named as t. councilman, but Mr. paronn had said his name was nut in bill without his knowledge or connt, and he would not serve A letter to be effect was handed the Governor. Who is Mayor Burch? asked Colonel ton. "He has not as much backbone!

ton. 'He has not as much backbone there is whilebone in a lady's corset. Who is Councilman John W. Clark?' "He is a man who has been convicted of violating the revenue laws, and is a olicy man," replied one of the delega-

Just so; and who is the proposed re-

"He is a policy runner." remarked another member of the delegation. Continuing, Colonel Caton said: If this bill is approved you won't have to cross the ocean to find a Monte Carlo. There will be one in Virginia Now there is Cooncilman Lawder, a man who had to leave Washington for writing policy.

"It is a rambling device of the worst orm," replied Colonel Caton, It reaches the children and the poorer classes and the much harm."

des much harm."
Colonel Caton said he was a farse proncety owner at Rosslyn he could not give
he consent to this hill, notwithstanding
the fact that he knew his pronerty would
increase in value with the building up of
an American Monte Carle in this town.
He would rather be a pauper than receive money from no source.

Mr. Harlow said he agreed with Colonel Caton, that with the coarter proposed proherty would no up, but he did not
want to make money by such means as

fun old college. Mostly negroes live at Ression. He did not believe Mr. Hume knets the provisions of the charter.

SALOON MAN AND GAMBLER.

Mr. Doniphan said Mr. Clark, one of
those named for the council, was a
saloon keeper and gambler. He had asslated in raiding his place and \$1,000
worth of samilian namehornalis. worth of gambling paraphernalia

sisted in raiding his place and \$1,000 worth of gambling paraphernalia was captured and burnt by order of the court. Another councilman, Fred W. Miller, was har tender for Clark, Mr. Bernard another councilman, was a hother of the well-known policy man. Carl Keazig, the recorder, was a bad man. Major Burch had been a magistrate and never convicted unybody.

Justice Denaldson told the Governor that a gambler had informed him that he did not fear punishment as long as Burch was a magistrate.

Mr. Saegmuller made a forceful talk against the bill and closed by saying if thi smeasure were passed Rosslyn would become a perfect gambling hell.

Many others shoke, all pleturing the officers named as bad men. It was stated that there were about sixty white and forty colored voters at Rosslyn. Of the white half were just down as gamblers and a petition signed by what was called the decent white men protesting against the charter was submitted, colonel Barley said he did not know that gambling went on at Rosslyn as charged. If what had been said were true he would be against the charter. He started to explain his views more fully but so many questions were asked started to explain his views more fully but so many questions were asked all at one time the Colonel said he would not attempt to proceed and took his seat.

This ended the hearing and the Governor said he would consider well the facts received to him.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Mr. Frank Hume, a former member of the House of Delegates and Mr. Russell,



COL, L. C. BARLEY.

citizen of Alexandria county, who iolds a position under the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington Cammerce Commission in Washington, called on Governor Tyler at the Executive Mansion has hight and advocated the approval of the bill. The meeting was entirely informal. It hasted more than two hours.

Mr. Hume is the largest property owner at Rosslyn, but he lives a few miles out of that town. He stated that he had long been of equipon that this place should be incorporated and that Colonel Cettan two years also agreed with him

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

# THE CHARGES OF **BOGUS VETERANS**

Da Cimps.

Created Much Excitement in Pickett Camp.

TO INVESTIGAE THEM.

Author of the Resolutions and the Commander Exchange Hot Words.

COMRADE STRATTON VINDICATED

He Shows a Good Record-Talk of Label Suits-A Member of the Camp and an Ex-Member Denounced as Untruthful in Connection With the Charges-Col. Northen's Plain Talk

The smouldering embers in Pickett Camp, Confederate Veterans, flared up again bright and warm last night, and there was probably the liveliest meeting

for years. It was expected soon after the meeting was called to order by Commander Gibbs that the resolution of Comrade Pumphrey, calling for an investigation of the charges that there were deserters, fakirs zation, who couldn't detect gun powder when they smelt it on the roster of the camp, would be brought up again, -1t was an equally well-established fact that when this resolution, which was tabled a couple of weeks ago, was again brought to light, there was going to be new life hing more than tame statements spok

SOME UGLY CHARGES.

The resolution of Comrade Pumphrey has been published in substance in this paper. It goes on to say that inasmuch as charges have been made by cutsiders that some of the members of Pickett Camp never smelt gun powder, did not see active service in the war, and got into the organization under false representations, and that since it was also charged that there were out-and-out deserters on the roster of the camp, a com-SOME UGLY CHARGES.

mined to have these ugly charges venti-

The next meeting night was devoted largely to an entertainment, at which the presence of many of the fair sex prevented any investigation of the mem-

There was a very good attendance despite the bad weather. Confederate veterans don't mind the weather when question whether or not several so they ventured out in the rain, cocked and primed for the fray, and prepared to guard their records as bravely as they did many a picket line when the mer-cury was down to zero. They were sold days in the winter of '83. The oblina the biling can't may result much keeper winds than some of the Confederate rele-rans can tell about while they were on duty, and hungry, too.

THE EATTLE OPENS. But that is neither here nor there. The battle commenced last night when Dr. Thomas E. Stratton, who has long been considered a member of the Camp in good standing, arose to a question of personal privilege, and said that he wished to make a statement before the Camp, but hefore he due as he would send out but before he did so he would send e and bring in a friend of his, Mr. Logan Rollins, who he wished to appear before body. Silence for a moment was dense as tolu. Pretty much everybody the room suspected what was coming next. Dr. Stratton himself appeared to be under the influence of considerable feeling, and his voice trembled a little as he spoke. He started out of the door.

There was a pause. You could have heard a pin drop. Then it was that Adjutant Peter Mc-Cordy got on his feet in a hurry and spoke in somewhat emphatic terms. He spoke in somewhat emonatic terms. Its stated Commade Pumphrev's resolution had reflected upon the entire Comp; that charges had been made that would endunger the good name of the body as an organization, and he wanted to call upon the one who offered that resolution to aubstantiate those charges. He desired a committee appointed to investigate the charges that there were deserters and homes voterans on the roster of the Came. These charges were serious and it would not do to let them stand without investi-ration. He called mon Comrade Pumphrey to name the men against whom the charges were directed.

A SPICY SCENE.

Adjustant McCurdy had scarcely taken his seat before a spicy scene took place between Commander Gibbs and Comrade Pumphrey. The Commander made things exceedingly lively by stating that it was the rule of the Camp to consider no measure similar to the one before the body when introduced by a member who was in arrears on his dues to the Camp. Comrade Pumphrey grew somewhat excited at this. "What right have you to make such a statement as that "he askeed. "That is not fair, and I don't care if you are the Commander of this Camp. I do not hesitate to say you have no right to make such a statement before the body." A SPICY SCENE.

"I want it distinctly understood," replied the Commander sharply, "that I am the Commander of this Camp, and while Caton two years ago agreed with him a this. He showed the Governor a letter written on February II. 138, by Colo. "I do not deny your right to do that," I

said Comrade Pumphrey, "but you have made a personal reflection upon me, and I do not want to be treated so by you or any other member of the camp."

Commander Gibbs grew still more emphatic at this point. "I simply state what the quartermaster has informed me, sirthat you are in arrears, and consequently your resolution cannot be considerd."

"Am I in arrears?" asked Comrade Pumphrey of the quarter master.

That gentleman looked at his book. "Paid \$4 to-day, meeting dues up to date," said he mechanically.

"Then you should be more particular and inform yourself better, before telling everybody I am in arrears and have no right to offer such a measure, and all that," returned Comrade Pumphrey.

"NAME THE MEN!"

Commander Gibbs about this time had his hands full, and came down with his gavel vigorously. Three or four members tried to talk at once, and in the

his hands full, and came down with his gavel vigorously. Three or four members tried to talk at once, and in the general confusion, there was a call for Comrade Pumphrey to name the men who made the charges.

"Oh. I will name the men," cried Comrade Pumphrey. "When I am accosted on the street, and charges are made that there are deacriers in the camp, and better who never shell powder. I

there are descriers in the camp, and betus soldiers, who never smelt powder, I
want an investigation to be held."
Several other speeches were made in a
basty and emphatic way, and Comrade
Lochr offered a resolution that there he a
committee of the whole to investigate
these charges. This view of the case was
supported by Comrade Beveridge, and
the motion was carried.

A motion to exclude the visitors which
included the members of the press was
sixussed, but it was finally decided to
et the reporters remain and make reports

the reporters remain and make reports

the proceedings, comrade Beveridge stated that he pusht that any investigation made ould be done openly; that if the reported in our get the news from the meet. ecdings from the outside, and they might a well be allowed to remain.

DR. STRATTON'S RECORD. DR. STRATTON'S RECORD.

This settled. Dr. Stratton made a statement before the camp as to his record as a Confederate soldler. He stated that he understood the charges were said to be aimed partially at him, and hence the statement. He went on to show that he enlisted in Company B. First Virginia Regiment on April 21, 1861, was made first sergeant the following May, and was afterwards transferred to the medical department. He was offered the position of capitain and afterwards quartermaster. He went up the country to take charge of a company and was with his regiment on the night after Tompkin's raid at Fairfax Courthouse, when four companies of the regiment were sent forward. Dr. Stratton told of his presence at Manassas, whence he was sent to Charlottesville on the tick list. He returned to his regiment and afterwards came to Richmond and was in general hospital No. 1, until the fight around Bichmond. He was at Frazier's Form, and was carried over the battlefield at Malvern Hill and down to the river. He was at Chimborazo thospital for a while, and rejoined his regiment at Kinston, N. C., went thence to Suffelk, and on the retreat from that town went to Petersburg and thence o Suffolk, and on the retreat from that town went to Petersburg and thence ame to Richmond.

came to Richmond.
Dr. Stratton went into further details about his service in the army and had read a letter from Mr. Robert M. Harover, of Washington, who told of his membership in the tild Virginia Cavalry (Mosby's Command) and was present in several important battles. Dr. Stratton said that last night was the anniversary of his brother's death and he felt under considerable mental and physical

ent of having met him at Alken's Land-

ONE OF MOSEY'S MEN.

Comrade Pumphrey interrupted Dr. elro, or Ben Patmer.

cero, or hen Faimer.
"Here is one of Mosby's men," said Dr.
Stratten, pointing to Mr. Owens, of the
Soldiers' Home, who sat hear him.
Dr. Stratton then read a inter from
Jeneral Hosser, of Albemaric, stating
that he had rendered him valuable as
sistance and had conducted himself as aistance and had conducted himself as an officer and a soldler, comrade Pumpilery then stated that he wanted his resolution discussed; that

he was under a similar charge with the other members of the camp until an in-vestigation established their records. Comrade Loohr wanted any specific charges to be made before the camp. If there were any members in doubt as to their stansing he wanted the fact venti-

tated before the camp and to the world; but he did not believe there were any such members in the camp. Commander Gibbs stated that the latter part of the resolution was a reflec-tion on the whole camp, and would do that body much damage if carried out. Comrade Fumphrey said that Mr. A. Jennings, a member of the camp, had stated on February 8th, that there were

deserters in the camp.
Mr. Mobins then made a statement about Dr. Stratton's service with the First Regiment. He was with him at Fairfax Courthouse in 1991, again at Suitols, was familiar with the moving report and pay rolls of Company B. and

never saw any improper mark or remark against him.

He could not remember about Dr. Stratton at first, but afterwards recalled. Comrade Pumphrey stated that Mn tooms had three weeks ago been asked by him about Dr. Stratton and had replied that he was under the impression that he had not left the Fair Grounds.

Mr. Owens stated that he had seen Comrade Stratton in Mosby's command and had seen him on active duty, and and had seen him on active duty, and that he had stood as well as ony man in the command. Dr. Stratton was with him on several occasions.

"A CRUEL SHAME." Commander Northen then made a lively

speech, ffe had heard rumors that his record wasn't good. He was glad the resolution had come up, for he had his credentials which had been pronounced satisfactory by the Camp. The maximaking the charges said he had shaken hands with him, as though a good frien i, and had then gone away and black-guarded him behind his back. That man guarded him behind his back. That man had blackbal'ed a man in the Camp upon the ground that he was a deserter, but would not give the man's name. A committee from the Camp had gone to that man, who was no other than George Winfree, said Comrade Northen, and asked him about the charves, but Winfree fatly denied that he had ever made them. It is a certel shaine to charge members of this Camp with heing deserters," said Comrade Northen. "I don't speak to Winfree, and I wouldn't believe anything Comrade Northen. "I don't speak to Winfree and I wouldn't believe anything he says. I don't like these rumors floa-ing around that Hob Northen never smelt gunpowder, for I have, and was wounded DR. STRATTON ALL RIGHT.

After a good deal of further discussion on the subject the Camp unanimously adopted a vote of confidence in Dr. Stratton's record as a soldier and a member in good standing.

Commander Gibbs suggested again that

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

# A SENSATION.

Accuses Premier of Order-

M. LABORI'S SPEECH

Elections Will Not Be in the Midst of Mystery.

A SYNDICATE OF GOOD FAITH,

And Loyalty if Any Syndicate Exists Says the Counsel for the Defence-He Reproaches the Premier and Makes an Eloquent Speech Amid Many Interruptions.

PARIS, Feb. 21 .- The rains to-day desimated the crowd about the approaches to the Azsize Court of the Seine, in the Palace of Justice, though the court itself was packed with people. There was no demonstration when the military officers arrived but M. Emile Zola was hissed when he reached the court.

When the proceedings of the thirteenth day of the trial began, the Advocates General commenced his address. SEVERE CRITICISM.

The Advocate-General severely criticised the attitude of Colonel Picquart and M. Leblois and, regarding the reproach that the court martial of Major Esterhazy was conducted behind closed doers, he said, "that when a question of foreign affairs is under discussion the matter must be judged among Frenchmen." He addied:

"The Esterhazy court proved the fact that they were divided in opinion on the question of the trial taking place behind closed doers, but they were unanimous in acquitting the officer."

The Advocate General declared that M. Zola's asserting that the Esterhazy M. Leblois and, regarding the reproach

Zela's asserting that the Esterbaxy court martial acquitted a guilty person in accordance with superior orders remained Major Esterhazy, he added, could not be the author of the bordereau, and he protested against certain newspapers according officera of seeking to overthrow

ZOLA'S VIGOROUS ADDRESS.

M. Zola then addressed the court, affirming his good faith. He created assensation by accusing the Premier, M.

everdict of guilty, whereupon the pre-siding judge told M. Zola that he must be make such charges. Continuing, Mr. Zola declared that the Government knew everything, was per-fectly aware that Dreyfus was innocent, and that the ministers themselves would

'I swear before the whole world," ex-claimed M.Zola, in conclusion, "that Dreyfus is innocent, and that France, some day will thank me for saving her honor." "Those who dishonor France," M. Zola also said, "are those who mingle cries of Vive L'armee" with 'Vive Esterhazy,' after the letters he had written. If I am here it is because I wished it. It is I who asked to appear before you, who are the voice of justice. It is for you, gentlemen, that I raise the cry of alarm, and that I wish to bring out the truth.

before you and await your justice."

The speech of the distinguished defendant was constantly interrupted by

M. LABORI'S DEFENCE.
M. Labori, counsel for M. Zola, followed with an eloquent speech. His opening words, "We are here in defence of justice and right," were halled with loud protests from the back of the court-room, but counsel continued reproaching the audience for being led astray "by passing interests," and with not wishing to deal with the Dreyfus case, although there are a few sonators or deputies who doubt his innecence."

innecence."
"Nevertheless." continued M. Labori, 'mevertheless." continued M. Labori, 'truth will prevail. The elections will not be allowed to pass amid mystery and ambiguities. (Renewed protests.)
Counsel, referring to "the inspired articles" in the press "intended to deceive the country." said: "If a syndicate exists, it is a syndicate of good faith and loyalty, whose aim is to obtain justice and right in the interests of the entire country, and this synd cate has greatest faith in your perspicacity." which M. Labori vehencenty protested.

M. Labori proceeded to reproach the Premier with refusing to allow generals to
be judged before a jury. In canclusion,
M. Labori declared that he intended to
prove M. Zola's good faith and review the
whole affair, "groping into things bitherto
unknown." The court was then adtourned.

# A RICHMOND CASE.

The Supreme Court Sustains a Virginia Common Carrier's Law.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—In the case of the Richmond and Alleghany Ratiroad Company vs. the R. A. Patterson Company, the Supreme Court to-day in an opinion handed down by Justice White, held to be valid, the Virginia State law holding a common carrier responsible for freight even when shipped by it. out securing a waiver from the shipper.
The law was attacked on the ground
that it was antagonistic to the interstate
commerce law, but the justice said it was merely a State regulation and a proper

Virginia Postmaster.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.-Fourth-class costmasters have been appointed as fol-Virginia-Mount Pleasant, N. W. Rob-bins: Ream's Station, Mrs. Mattle P.

WEATHER FORECAST. WASHINGTON, Feb. 21,-Forecast for Tuesday: Virginia-Generally fair: northwesterly

North Caroling-Generally fair; west to

northwest winds. RANGE OF THERMOMETER.

The range of the thermometer at The Times office yesterday:
9 A. M. 38: 12 M. 40: 3 P. M. 41: 6
P. M. 30: 3 P. M. 30: 12 M 31. Average 58 5-6.